

## GIVE FISH THEIR SPAWNING GROUND

North Carolina Asks National Convention to Render Assistance.

## INJECT LIQUOR INTO CAMPAIGN

Thirty Odd Applicants Pass Law Examination Before Supreme Court.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—A letter received in the executive office of the Governor this morning, from State Geologist Holmes, is to the effect that he has called on the United States fisheries commission at Washington, and presented the resolution of the State Geological Board last week, calling on the United States authorities to co-operate in clearing the waters of Albemarle Sound and tributaries and other waters on the coast, of net and other obstructions and mark official "waterways" so that the shad and other fish may have clear course to reach their natural spawning grounds.

The commissioner of labor and printing, will, within the next day or two, issue a report on North Carolina resorts, showing their capacity and rates and other data. It will show Wrightsville Beach to have three hotels, with a capacity and \$150,000 receipts last season. Morehead City will show \$5,000 receipts.

Colonel John S. Cunningham, as president of the North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association, has decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Durham, on Friday, February 12, and he urges that there be a large attendance of farmers from all tobacco sections of the State.

## The Anti-Saloon League.

Charters were issued this morning, for the Burwell-Dunn retail stores, Charlotte, capital \$25,000, by W. R. Burwell, B. N. Dunn and M. M. Murphy. The Sykes Lumber Company, Fayetteville, capital \$25,000, by W. H. Sykes, J. S. Sykes, and J. S. Sykes. The Laidlaw Lumber Company, \$25,000 capital, by W. T. Carlton and others.

It is learned that during the session of the Executive Committee, of the Anti-Saloon League last night, there was a lively discussion on the question of injecting into the political campaign the coming summer, the issue of State prohibition. A member of the committee strongly favored this course inasmuch as Governor Glenn and others of the leading Democrats would support such a course. However, it was decided that such an issue might precipitate a close fight, and since Senator Simmons has given the temperance cause his support, as far as the attainment of the Waite and Ward acts is concerned, and as this is the year for his campaign for re-election to the Senate, it would hardly be fair to him to inject the issue into the impending campaign lest it should in any way embarrass him in his stand for re-election.

## Successful Law Candidates.

The Supreme Court announces thirty-one successful candidates for license to practice law, having passed the examination before the court Monday. The class numbered thirty-seven. Those who received license are: Lee Greer, New Hanover; S. A. Bird, Wayne; E. F. Young, Harnett; N. A. Townsend, Robeson; W. S. Simmons, Sampson; W. J. Sherrod, Martin; H. L. Brothers, Cumberland; J. H. Seull, Columbus; W. L. Cohoon, Pasquotank; I. M. Fleet, Warren; E. W. Timberlake, Jr., Wake; J. H. Vernon, Jr., Person; A. W. Dunn, Rockingham; J. R. Henderson, Jr., Wake; T. S. McKee, Burke; F. H. Petree, Stokes; E. H. Bean, Rowan; H. C. Carter, Jr., Hyde; H. C. Elliott, Rutherford; R. L. Crain, Transylvania; T. S. Hassell, Martin; J. W. Orsborne, Mecklenburg; R. L. Pailhus, Graham; D. W. Sorrell, Durham; C. A. Jonas, Lincoln; Francis Gilmer, Haywood; William Clark, Jr., Wake; E. J. Randolph, Buncombe; S. E. Hairfield, Henry county, Virginia; R. W. Harrison, Kentucky; E. H. Bisham, Maryland. William Clark is a son of Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court, and Francis Gilmer is a son of Attorney R. D. Gilmer.

## TOWN OF LITTLETON WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Six Hundred People Made Homeless and But Few Houses Left.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA., February 9.—Fire broke out in Littleton, an old town here, to-day, and before it could be extinguished nearly every business house was destroyed; about 800 of the 1,500 inhabitants were without homes, and a financial loss of more than \$200,000 was sustained.

The fire broke out about noon in the attic of the W. M. Crow grocery, in the center of the town. In less than thirty minutes from the time the alarm of fire was rung, the building was a mass of flames. Inside of twenty minutes the entire business block along the Baltimore and Ohio tracks was blazing. In it was the Bank of Littleton, the opera house, the Commercial Hotel, and several smaller stores and residences. From this block the flames swept across the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks to the Exchange Bank and the Delbridge Hotel. Flames spread from house to house with great rapidity.

A small army of men and boys fought the flames, but they were unable to stop the spread of the fire. Assistance was sent from Wheeling, and also from Cameron, W. Va. Dynamite was resorted to, but the high wind blowing carried the flames across streets and over tracks, licking up the frame dwellings in its path. One hundred houses were burned and one hundred and fifty families are homeless, numbering between six hundred and eight hundred. Not fifty houses are left standing.

## NAVAL OFFICER TO WED GIRL MET IN VIRGINIA

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BOSTON, MASS., February 9.—The marriage of a young man here, of Lieutenant Yancy Sullivan Williams, U. S. N., of the battleship Kearsarge, and Mrs. Maudie George Jackson, of this city, formerly director of music at the Franklin Female Seminary, near Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant Williams met her while in command of the Yankton. Lieutenant Williams is a South Carolinian, and the bride is well known here in musical circles.

## TIRED OF LIFE AWFUL SUFFERING

From Dreadful Pains From Wound on Foot—System All Run Down After Six Months' Agony—Not Able to Work—Completely Cured In Two Weeks

## MIRACULOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Words cannot speak highly enough for the Cuticura Remedies. I am now seventy-two years of age. My system had been all run down. My blood was so bad that blood poisoning had set in. I had several doctors attending me, so finally I went to the hospital, where I was laid up for two months. My foot and ankle were almost beyond recognition. Dark blood flowed out of wounds in many places, and I was so disheartened that I thought surely my last chance was slowly leaving me. As the foot did not improve, you can readily imagine how I felt. I was simply disgusted and tired of life. I stood this pain, which was dreadful, for six months, and during this time I was not able to wear a shoe and not able to work."

"Some one spoke to me about Cuticura. The consequences were I bought a set of the Cuticura Remedies of one of my friends who was a druggist, and the praise that I gave after the second application is beyond description. It seemed a miracle, for the Cuticura Remedies took effect immediately. I washed the foot with the Cuticura Soap before applying the Ointment and I took the Resolvent at the same time. After two weeks' treatment my foot was healed completely. People who had seen my foot during my illness and who have seen it since the cure, can hardly believe their own eyes."

Robert Schoenhauer, Aug. 21, 1905. Newburgh, N. Y. Sold everywhere. Write, Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, etc. (in form of Circulars) to J. C. Cuticura, P.O. Box 100, New York, N. Y. Price, 50c per box of 50, may be had of all druggists. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, etc. (in form of Circulars) to J. C. Cuticura, P.O. Box 100, New York, N. Y. Price, 50c per box of 50, may be had of all druggists.

## MAJOR GILLETTE CHIEF WITNESS

Man Who Unearthed Carter Fraud Testifies Against Gaylor and Greene.

(By Associated Press.) SAVANNAH, GA., February 9.—Major Cassius E. Gillette, was the chief witness in the trial of Greene and Gaylor, in the Federal court to-day. His testimony related largely to the work done by the defendants on the government contract for the improvement of rivers and harbors of the Savannah district.

Major Gillette succeeded Captain O. M. Carter, in charge of the Savannah district, and described the alleged frauds that resulted in the court martial at Fort Myer, and the indictment and trial of Greene and Gaylor as co-conspirators. His testimony was that of an expert in jetty work and dredging. He described in detail the construction of mattresses and fadings, and then touched upon the most important features of the day's disclosures, namely, the vast difference in Greene and Gaylor's favor in prices paid for jetty work under Carter's administration and those paid other contractors under Major Gillette's administration.

There were but two other witnesses and their testimony was soon concluded. Major Gillette was still on the stand at the end of the session, and it is probable that several days will be required to complete his examination.

## ON STAND AT END OF SESSION

Showed How Defendants Were Favored in Prices By Captain Carter.

(By Associated Press.)

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## MR. AUSTIN PRESIDENT OF CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, February 9.—Calvin Austin and M. H. Campbell have been elected president and treasurer, respectively, of the newly incorporated Clyde Steamship Company, of Maine. Mr. Austin is president of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, which is one of the Morse lines. Mr. Campbell is president of the People's Line, which operates steamboats between this city and Albany. The directors of the new company will be selected next week.

## TESTIMONY AGAINST SMOOT HAS ALL BEEN TAKEN

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, February 9.—The introduction of testimony against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, was closed by the Protestants' counsel to-day. A. S. Worthington, who represents the senator, said he was not ready to proceed, but that he would communicate with Chairman Burrows within a few days. He said that Senator Smoot was anxious that the case should be closed and that there should not be one day of avoidable delay.

## Bad Habit.

"So you lost your position?" we ask of our young friend who has demanded our sympathy. "Yes, the firm told me I would have to quit."

"What reason was given?" "I smoked cigarettes."

"Why, that seems hardly a sufficient reason for such drastic action?" "Yes; but I was smoking the boss's cigarettes and he caught me at it," Judge.

## WHITE SLAVES IN VIRGINIA

(Continued from First Page.)

son, who sent him to jail in default of bail.

## OUTRAGEOUS DISGRACE

The Virginia Oyster Navy Declared to Be a Joke.

(Special by Staff Correspondent.) BALTIMORE, MD., February 9.—United States cutter Windom.—There are few residents of the State of Virginia who are not gratified that slavery has been abolished, and yet the ugly fact remains that within the borders of the State, in the waters of Chesapeake Bay, touching the most thrifty and productive counties of the Commonwealth, there exists a white slavery that is a crying and outrageous disgrace to the Virginia people, and to the whole country at large.

It is no new story that the sailors engaged in the oyster industry carried on in the Chesapeake Bay lead no life of ease and comfort, but the horrible truth is that in many cases these white men are chained and held as slaves and chattel vessels, without proper food, without humane shelter, and treated like animals rather than human beings, is not known beyond this locality.

## A Living Shame.

That the people on Chesapeake Bay knew and have for years known of this state of affairs is beyond dispute, for at every port at which the "Windom" has touched trustworthy citizens have come forward and condemned the peonage system, assailing the practice and excusing it only as the outcome of custom.

An officer, holding a position of responsibility on the Potomac River, stated publicly in the presence of the officers of the "Windom" and to United States Marshal Morgan Treat that the sailors of the oyster boats were "treated like worked like slaves, and finally put ashore at the end of the season without pay and frequently without sufficient clothing to protect them from the cold."

## Virginia Navy Worthless.

He said, in answer to the question, Why does not the Virginia oyster navy take up the matter? that the Virginia navy had not been in Potomac waters for a year, and that when it did come, it absolutely did nothing.

He said, that on the other hand, the Maryland oyster navy gave excellent protection to the Maryland people and in many cases, it had come to the assistance of Virginians. This is the statement of Sergeant Billingsly, chief of police of Colonial Beach, who lives in the thick of the dredging district.

Under the United States flag, in his deputation to the oyster boats in Madox Creek, below Colonial Beach, where perhaps half a hundred of them were at anchor, Sergeant Billingsly said that there was hardly a crew on any boat that would not escape if a chance was given.

## White Slaves.

These sailors are for the most part shanghaied in Baltimore and turned over while drunk to the captains of the various oyster boats. When the men recover from their debauch, they find themselves far down the bay without money, held by a master whose word is law on the ship, and who demands work and insists upon having it, who has bought them body and soul, and whose aim is to secure for himself the uttermost from the white slave as little as possible in return.

The shanghaied men find themselves in a position of absolute slavery, furnished with food that barely serves to keep them alive and crowded in a dark tiny room, compared to which the meanest cell in the meanest jail in the State would seem an abode of comfort.

## Begged to Go to Jail.

A Times-Dispatch man asked a man, Thomas Fitzgerald by name, who was serving on the "Daniel," why he had not left the ship. "I could not get away," said he, "the captain never took us near shore, and never allowed anyone to come near the boat." He begged to be sent to jail as a witness, saying he would be happy in jail after having lived on the "Daniel."

At Reedville, on the Great Wicomico River, seven captains of crafts came on board the "Windom" to pay their respect to Captain McConnell, and all these men stated that the Virginia oyster navy was no protection to the people of that section, and that it was a joke amongst them that the navy was kept only for James River.

## Not Fit for a Dog.

On the Daniel, which is the counterpart of a hundred other oyster boats in the bay, the accommodations for the crew are about two and a half feet high by seven feet long and six feet wide, in which four men lived and slept. There were no bunks and no bed clothes, the men sleeping on the naked wet boards. A small, broken stove, instead of giving warmth, only added to the misery of the surroundings.

The question that is being asked is: "Will Virginia allow this state of slavery and oppression to continue?" John Cunningham, of this city, one of the men who were removed from the "Daniel," are on board the "Windom," and will be taken to Norfolk, where they will appear as witnesses against Captain William E. Justice when his case is called.

## Men Released.

John Collins and Thomas Fitzgerald were released and put ashore at Colonial Beach.

Captain Justice, when asked to explain his treatment of his crew, said: "I have been engaged in the oyster dredging business for nine years, and I've always treated my men just as I have treated those. I can't afford to give them any better food or any better quarters."

"That is the story that every skipper tells. They say that other captains treat their crews in this way, and that they intend to do the same. It is a case of custom, without a thought of humanity or the obligation that civilization demands."

## After Other Boats.

It is the purpose of the United States authorities to discover, if possible, the names of the "Upstart" and "Maritima," all of which have been reported to the government as having on board men who have been cruelly treated.

Captain Justice testified last night before United States Commissioner Percy S. Stephenson that he had witnessed the drowning of Arthur Hollins, a negro sailor on the "Leroy," and that the captain of the boat had made every effort to rescue him.

On yesterday United States Marshal Treat boarded fifty-six oyster vessels, but found most of them Maryland boats, operating, however in Virginia waters, over which he had no jurisdiction.

## Oyster Boats Hiding.

The Virginia oyster boats are keeping out of the way. Many of them have dismissed their crews and others are lying hidden in out-of-the-way harbors. Captain McConnell, of the "Windom," says that the government is determined to sift the matter to the bottom and that President Roosevelt is taking personal

Interest in the investigation, his attention having been called to the fearful conditions now prevailing, by the mother of a man who was first held captive and later murdered on an oyster boat.

ALLEN POTTS.

## TAX ORDINANCE PASSED OVER VETO

(Continued from First Page.)

January 15, 1905, and which was amended by the Board of Aldermen January 23, 1906, and further amended by the Board of Aldermen January 25, 1906, and concurred in by the common council January 26, 1906.

Approval of this ordinance is withheld for the following reasons: 1. Section 13 (a), with the words "license, telegraph and telephone companies having a place of business in the city." This MAY mean that each telegraph and each telephone company shall pay the tax specified, or it MAY mean that only those companies which are... if telegraph and telephone companies, shall pay it. The same words "license, telegraph and telephone" occur in the latter part of the same section and are open to the same objection.

2. Sub-section (b) of section 15, open with the words "electric lighting and power companies having the privilege of doing business in the city shall," etc. I doubt exceedingly whether an electric LIGHTING plant which did not furnish power, or an electric POWER plant which did not furnish light, could be taxed under this language, which seems to mean that in order to be taxed the company must be in the business of furnishing BOTH LIGHT AND POWER.

## Can't Determine.

3. Section 6, declares that no license shall be granted for the sale of liquors by apothecaries on the prescription of a "LICENSED" physician. I am unable to determine by any means in my power, whether this means a man licensed by the proper "MEDICAL" authorities to practice his profession, or whether it means a man licensed by the City of Richmond, under this ordinance to practice medicine. If the latter is meant, then druggists cannot sell liquor on a prescription AT ALL, because the city does not in this proposed law, require or demand any licensing of physicians.

4. By the amendment of section 21, the following words WHICH WERE IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE ORDINANCE have been stricken out: "or for any show, performance, or exhibition, named in section 14, of this chapter." The result of this erasure is to deprive the city of the services of the ARTS AND VESTED WITH THE RIGHT OF SUPERVISION OF ANY OF that numerous class of low-grade, shows performances and exhibitions mentioned in sub-section (b) of section 14, as well as those of a higher grade, such as public theaters, skating rinks, and rooms used for public exhibitions. The erasure of these words ALSO REMOVES VOID THE PENALTY inflicted by section 34.

5. Section 7 fixes the license tax of junk dealers at \$100.00, instead of at \$50.00, AS PROVIDED IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE ORDINANCE. Section 8 fixes the license tax of pawnbrokers at \$50.00, instead of at \$25.00, AS PROVIDED IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE ORDINANCE.

The high license required of pawnbrokers and junk dealers, in sections 7 and 8, of the original draft of ordinance was fixed with the view of decreasing the number of such places, and by reducing the number, facilitating police supervision of those places, which make the conversion of stolen goods into cash easy and comfortable.

It is plain that by the amendment which erases certain words in section 21, and by the reduction of licenses mentioned in sections 7 and 8, the rigidity and effectiveness of police supervision AT THREE POINTS WHERE IT IS ESSENTIAL, has been greatly relaxed, IF NOT PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

## Has No Desire for Power.

The Mayor has no desire for power, but is jealous of the destruction of those provisions of the present law, which were intended for the protection, mainly, of the morals and character of the youth of this city, and is unwilling to part with this power for good. WHICH IS NOT EVEN TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HANDS, BUT ABANDONED.

The ordinance, as it is presented, and as it has been amended, shows to a large class of understandable citizens, who are of the opinion that the right to purchase immunity for the price of a license, and if they are not thus given "unrestrained license, they are at least furnished with an effective argument TO PROVE THAT THE CITY IS DELIBERATELY ABANDONING THE RIGHT OF SUPERVISION heretofore exercised by the Mayor.

6. The enacting clause, contained in section 26, declaring this ordinance to be in force "on and after February 1, 1906," shows in rounded terms, that the Mayor, "on and after its approval by the Mayor." The fact that the ordinance declares in the last sentence of section 3 that, "the provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the taxes for the year 1906, and every year thereafter," will, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the City Attorney, make the terms it contains applicable, after approval, to the whole fiscal year of 1906, and effective as to assessment of taxes as of February 1, 1906.

7. Finally, if any man should say that the ordinance herein made exhibits undue anxiety over moral questions, the answer is this: That the conflict herein precipitated and maintained, is a fight not only for the foundations of our civilization, but FOR THOSE FOUNDATIONS WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED AND LAID BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA AND THE STATUTES OF OUR LEGISLATURE, and is within the limits of both constitutional and statute law, AND DOES NOT INVOLVE THAT FIELD OF MORALS WHICH LIES BEYOND FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, etc., (Signed) CARLTON MCCARTHY, Mayor.

## Animated Discussion.

There was some discussion as to the power of the body to amend the ordinance. The chair ruled that the Council should vote directly upon the question of sustaining the veto or passing it over the veto, the question being: "Shall the ordinance be passed, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto?"

This question came up for discussion, which was brief. Mr. Pollock, who opened it, expressed the opinion that the tax ordinance should be passed over the Mayor's veto. He said if this action was taken amendments could be made later, and would be made to meet the Mayor's views. Mr. Pollock heartily agreed with the Mayor in his principal contention, the one in regard to shows, and wanted to see the authority placed in the hands of the Mayor to pass upon show licenses. The necessity for putting

## NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ILL BUT CONDITION NOT SERIOUS

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, whose marriage to Miss Alice Roosevelt is to take place one week from to-morrow, is ill at the home of his mother in this city. Mrs. Longworth states to-night, however, that the illness is not serious, and that her son would be all right in a few days. He has a slight attack of tonsillitis.

## PREACHER IS EXONERATED OF KISSING PRETTY GIRLS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PITTSFIELD, MASS., February 9.—By a unanimous vote of the First Baptist Church of Cheshire, its pastor, Rev. Ernest Hugh MacEwen, was exonerated of the charge of kissing two young girls in his congregation, and unbecoming conduct. MacEwen was given a letter of dismissal to the Seventh Baptist Church, of Baltimore. He is a graduate of Richmond College, Virginia, and of Crozier Theological Seminary.

## Going to the Root.

Bacon—A family tree doesn't run for much. Ebert—No; a politician is satisfied if he's only allowed to take the stump.—Yonkers Statesman.

## For Rheumatism Sloan's Liniment

The birth rate in Massachusetts last year was smaller than it has been before at any time since 1879, and is almost on a level with that of France.

75c Taffeta Silks for Shirt Waist Suits, per yard, **41c**

\$1.00 Ladies' Kid Gloves, in every color and every size, pair, **59c**

\$1.00 Extra Size White Crochet Bed Spreads, **64c**

25c \*Ladies' Lisle Thread Dropstitched Hose, per pair, **14c**

5c Apron Gingham, yard, **3 1/2c**

Children's Ribbed School Hose, the 10c kind, per pair, **5c**

\$1.25 Flannel and Percale Wrappers, **89c**

50c Mercerized Waistings, Persian and striped effects, per yard, **25c**

25c Patent Leather Form Belts, **5c**

5c Cotton Crash Towel, **2 1/4c**

Sanitary Diaper Cloth, 10-yard piece, **39c**

Men's \$1.00 Stiff Bosom Shirts, of good percale, in many attractive patterns, all sizes, **39c**

## JULIUS SYCLE & SONS.

Extra Salesladies Wanted. Apply Early.

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1905, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, AND DOING BUSINESS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the company in full—THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Location of home or principal office of said company—MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. Character of the business transacted by the company—LIFE INSURANCE (PURELY MUTUAL). Secretary—H. L. PALMER. Organized and incorporated—MARCH, 1857. Commenced business—NOVEMBER 25, 1859. Name of the General Agent in Virginia—T. ARCHIBALD CARY; residence, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

	No.	Amount.
Number of policies and the amount of insurance effected thereby, in force at end of previous year	269,793	\$768,452,287.06
Number of policies issued, increased and renewed during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby	40,995	104,070,632.00
Total	310,788	\$872,522,919.06
Number of policies and the amount of insurance which have ceased during the year	13,800	48,536,793.00
Whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liabilities or risks thereon at end of year	296,988	\$823,986,126.06

RECEIPTS.	
Amount of premiums received	\$20,897,832.84
Amount of annuities received	65,398.43
Amount of interest received	2,241,978.09
Amount of dividends received	1,449,424.52
Amount of interest received	8,535,028.91
Amount of interest received	347,325.44
Amount of all other receipts	27,351.42
Profit on sale of real estate	43.92
Total	\$30,225,559.66

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount of losses paid	\$7,717,116.98
Amount of matured endowments paid	1,602,250.09
Amount paid for annuities	22,070,201.28
Premiums paid for surrender values	4,380,346.32
Amount paid on matured installment policies	6,430,960.33
Amount of dividends paid to policyholders	6,430,960.33
Amount paid for expenses (including taxes, \$18,677.15)	5,457,560.24
Amount of all other disbursements	7,394.86
Justment of real estate values, \$18,574.63	36,821.07
Expense of examination by Insurance Commissioners	4,688.29
Total	\$25,871,748.85

ASSETS.	
Bonds, market value	\$50,296,055.78
Real estate, unencumbered book value	3,241,978.09
Loans secured by first mortgages on real estate	22,070,201.28
Cash in banks and company's office	1,449,424.52
Premiums on company's policies, assigned as collateral	15,667,729.00
Premiums notes, etc.	31,307.03
Interest due and accrued	3,111,733.29
Rents due and accrued	2,519.82
Uncollected and deferred premiums (less loading)	2,153,633.59
Carried out at market value—Total	\$208,417,973.71

LIABILITIES.	
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